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Glassman, Caroline oral history interview

Greg Beam

Interview with Caroline Glassman by Greg Beam

Summary Sheet and Transcript

Interviewee
Glassman, Caroline

Interviewer
Beam, Greg

Date
August 17, 2000

Place
Portland, Maine

ID Number
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Biographical Note

Caroline (Duby) Glassman was born on September 13, 1922 in Baker, Oregon, and grew up on a cattle ranch outside of Baker. Her father, Charles, was a Democrat, and her mother, Caroline, was a Republican. After graduating from a one room school house, she went to Eastern Oregon University in La Grande. At the age of 18 she began law school at a university in Salem, Oregon. After graduating, she worked as a title insurance attorney for about a year and then traveled around the country taking positions such as legal secretary, medical secretary, and magistrate for the court. She took the bar exam in San Francisco and practiced law there for a while. In 1962, she moved with her husband, Harry, and their son, Max, to Portland, Maine and she continued to practice law there. In 1967, she got involved in the Model Cities Program, beginning with writing the application. Her husband received a grant to teach in Yugoslavia for year, which caused her to step down from the program, but health concerns prevailed and instead, she started her own practice. At the time of this interview she was an active member of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court.

Scope and Content Note

Interview includes discussions of: Archangel, Russia (sister city to Portland, Maine); family background; law school in the 1940s for a woman; Model Cities, Portland; Barney Shur's letter;

Muskie's involvement with Model Cities; and Pine Tree Legal Services.

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Transcript

Caroline Glassman: We had eight judges from Archangel in Russia and two people, one from (*city name*) and one from Archangel who are going to be reporters of decision of their appellate courts on a project that Justice Dooley of Vermont and myself are interested in, or proposed and it got funded. Russians, they were here for a week, and Russians are great gift givers, you know. So each of them, these little, this is supposed to be, and as a matter of fact there's (*unintelligible word*), because Portland is the sister city of the city of Archangel. And the 'oblast' of Archangel in Russia, and they gave a large one, this is supposed to be, this stuff that, you know, brings happiness and peace and all good things to your household if you have one. And they gave one to the city of Portland, and out at the airport terminal, you know, where you greet. You can only get so far to the people coming off planes and greet them, you will notice there's a big plaque and there is a big one of these doves that is hanging out over the first floor with a big plaque saying, this is given by the city of Archangel to the city of Portland, a sister city, to bring all kinds of good things, you know. And if you're out at the air terminal take a look at it, it's really very nice.

Greg Beam: Oh yeah, I'll check that out next time I'm out there.

CG: It's really very nice.

GB: How long has that been there?

CG: Well, I think it's been there since they expanded the airport, you know, when they expanded the terminal that, and, I've forgotten the exact date but it's, it's very, very interesting.

GB: And those other items are gifts from then as well?

CG: Well these, you know, this is what they call nesting dolls.

GB: I've heard of these, I've never actually seen one.

CB: Let me show you. I, on my trips in Russia, have some bigger ones but you keep, you know, until you, and finally you end up with that.

GB: See, I've seen those on TV before, I've never seen one in real life. That's great.

CG: Yeah, they're really sort of cute. And they call them nesting dolls. Now, you know, you decide right away that these shouldn't be given to small children because when they get down to the tiny one, they're apt to swallow it. And the rest, these are just little, you know, here's a key ring, it's a, this one doesn't come apart, this nesting doll sort of thing. And that's just a little one, you know, that doesn't come apart. But this is typical of the Russian art, you know, they are great in decorating, you know, these type of, now this is for caviar, you know, to put caviar on.

GB: Oh, look at that.

CG: But the design, the painted designs are really very typical of Russian art and crafts, you know. And of course they have these Russian dolls that are sort of, you know. And this one, I have one that was given to me before that has a whisk broom under it. But they're kind of cute, you know, they're just, and there's a dress in, in for some part of the Republic. What is now the Republic Federation that used to be the Soviet Union, you know, from, the dress or the type of dress is supposed to be relevant to the part of the country.

GB: Oh yeah I mean It's very simplistic but it does convey a sense of culture.

CG: Oh yes. This one sort of looks like, it seems like to me, you know, the, what am I thinking about, you know, the great ballet that we always see around Christmas.

GB: Oh, the Nutcracker.

CG: Nutcracker Suite, doesn't it?

GB: It does, it does, it looks like the Nutcracker.

CG: One of the toys, the face.

GB: Yeah, that's what it is.

CG: Of the, the little soldier or something.

GB: Oh, that's fantastic, wow, that's interesting. All right, so, well you make me want to host some Russian ambassadors or something someday so that I can get some gifts myself.

CG: Well, or if you go to Russia and encounter the Russian people they give you gifts. They rather expect gifts in return, too.

GB: That's interesting; I've never heard that about Russian culture, that they're big gift givers.

CG: Yes. Yes, they are.

GB: Well that's interesting, learn something new every day.

CG: Yes.

GB: All right, and now I hope to learn some more new things. Shall we commence with the interview?

CG: Sure.

GB: All right, this is Greg Beam and I'm here interviewing Caroline Glassman at her home in Portland, Maine. The date is August 17th, 2000 and it's just after 11:00 A.M. To begin could you please state your full name and spell it?

CG: It's Caroline, C-A-R-O-L-I-N-E, and my middle name is my, I've adopted my maiden name for that is D-U-B-Y, and my last name is Glassman, G-L-A-S-S-M-A-N.

GB: And when and where were you born?

CG: I was born in Baker, Oregon on September the 13th, 1922.

GB: Did you grow up in Baker?

CG: I grew up on a cattle ranch about twenty five miles east of Baker.

GB: Now it sounds from your maiden name that you were of French lineage?

CG: Yes, yes, on my father's side, yes.

GB: Is there, are there a lot of Franco Americans in Oregon?

CG: No, I, no I think not. My father's ancestors who were Huguenots when France was persecuting the Huguenots and they emigrated as many immigrants did at that time into Quebec. And as I recall the family had eleven sons. One of those sons went to the west coast, who was my direct ancestor. You will look in the phone book in Quebec City and you will see pages of Dubys that are spelled . . . . Initially the spelling was D-U-B-E with the cliche over the E, but you will see D-U-B-E with the cliche, D-U-B-Y, D-U-B-A-Y. And I'm sure that they're all some distant relative of mine. And there are a number of them, of course, in the state of Maine.

GB: Of course, of course, if you check in the Lewiston phone book I think you'd see a couple of pages of Dubes.

CG: Absolutely, absolutely. But the first time I went to Quebec City, because I grew up, I was the on-, our family was the only one, my father's family, the Dubys in the whole northwest. And it was sort of, I was intrigued when I went to Quebec City and saw pages and pages and pages of them.

GB: Oh, that's great. And so what were your parents' names?

CG: My mother's name was Caroline and her maiden name was Colton, and my father's name was Charles.

GB: And what were their occupations?

CG: My father was a cattle rancher and stock rancher. Any my mother was a mother and a housewife.

GB: I see, so you lived you said in a very small farming and ranching type community?

CG: Well, Baker city, which is purported to be the end of the Oregon Trail, and that whole part of Oregon, eastern Oregon is quite different than western Oregon because it almost through Oregon running north and south this range of mountains. On the western side the climate is very temperate, they rarely have snow. On the eastern side it is primarily desert country that requires irrigation and winters like Maine, and climate much like Maine. Quite different. And I grew up in eastern Oregon on a cattle ranch and the nearest neighbor was three miles away. So, but it's big farming and ranching community all through the eastern part of the state. And part of the state is big wheat ranches, around Pennington, Oregon. As you go further east it is primarily livestock, you know, cattle, sheep. And so that's where I grew up.

GB: I see. Were your parents involved in the community at all, in politics or church organizations or any other activities?

CG: Oh, they were involved with church organizations. I'm Catholic and, as referred to as cradle born Catholic. And of course they were because ranching is a big business and of course you get involved in the community activities. And, although not to the point that either of them ever held public office, but certainly involved in, completely involved with what went on in the

community and pretty well in the state. And of course the usual things, the kind of parent-teacher organizations and involved in what their children were doing, you know, education and so on.

GB: Do you recall their political beliefs?

CG: I recall very well. I always thought they offset each other's food. My father was a staunch Democrat, my mother a staunch Republican, so it was a wash. Although neither of them, they put it out that the ballots were secret for a reason and neither would expose how and for whom they had voted. But we always suspected it was a wash.

GB: So did they ever engage in debates or discussions in the house?

CG: Oh, we discussed, as a matter of fact, by this time I was grown, when John Kennedy was running president we kidded my mother, my father was dead by that time. We kidded my mother that that put her in a horrible dilemma because she was a devout Catholic and here was the first Catholic running for president but it was a Democrat. And, as I say, using her right to say it was a secret ballot she never told us whether she voted for him or didn't. But we suspected that she had crossed party lines that time.

GB: Too ashamed to admit it, huh. Oh, that's funny, that's funny. So where did you fall politically with your father as a Democrat and your mother as a Republican?

CG: Oh, I'm a registered Republican. And I've always used the joke that one should register as a Republican so you won't be embarrassed when you make your first million dollars. And this reminds me, I don't know if you watched Clinton on the Democrat debate.

GB: I did, I did.

CG: I thought his great line was the quote from Harry Truman, if you want to live like a Republican, vote Democrat. And so I opt out on the secret ballot as well.

GB: So did you vote for Kennedy in '60 as well?

CG: Sure.

GB: All right, all right. So, how long did you live just outside of Baker, right through high school?

CG: Yes, until I went away to college. And then of course I was home in the summer times but, you know, firstly like all college kids that's the parting point. And so yes, the, I went to, I went to a one room schoolhouse for grade school that had all eight grades. That was about two miles from the ranch house or so, that was the grade school for the whole farming, you know, the whole ranching community then; rode a horse to school. The, and as I say, they had all eight grades. I went to high school in Baker and they ran busses and, you know, to pick up children through the farming and ranching community, and so I took a bus to school.

GB: I see, and where did you go to college?

CG: I did my undergraduate work at Eastern Oregon University in La Grande. Not unlike the University of Maine and the University of California, you know. They had a number of branches of the university. And I think at that time it was the only branch of the University of Oregon that was established in eastern Oregon because the main university's in Eugene which is in the southwestern part of the state. And so I did my undergraduate work at Eastern Oregon University.

GB: And did you go to law school right after that?

CG: Yes, I went to law school at (*name*) University in Salem, that is the capitol of Maine, or of Oregon. And it's about fifty miles south in the (*unintelligible word*) beltway from Portland. It's a private university that was established by Methodist missionaries when that was just a territory and it is the oldest university west of the Rockies.

GB: All right. And were you interested in politics, did you have political affiliations at that time, were you already a registered Republican?

CG: Well I'm sure as soon as I could register and vote -

GB: You did.

CG: I registered and voted.

GB: But it wasn't a particular interest of yours?

CG: No, no, I have never really been involved in politics. Nor particularly, very interested in it but not interested in it enough, wanting to be, you know, not my ambition to, as a course of life for me.

GB: So what prompted you to go into law, had that been a long time goal of yours?

CG: I can't remember of not wanting to be a lawyer. When I was a little girl, and you know how people ask children what are you going to be when you grow up? And I would say I wanted to be a lawyer and they thought it was very amusing. But I really can't remember not wanting to be a lawyer.

GB: Wow, wow, all right. And so tell me about what was law school like at that time, was it at all different than it is today that you know?

CG: Very definitely. As a matter of fact, and I think a couple of years ago in the *Law Review* they published a speech that I had given to the *Law Review* dinner pointing out the differences between when I went to law school and the present law school. When I went to law school there was another young woman that had entered. They hadn't had women for several years that had

applied, and I was very young, I was only eighteen. And after I had been at the law school for like two days I was called in to the dean's office who pointed out to me that I was very young and that it had been his experience that women that went to law school really kind of their goal was to find a husband and that they didn't finish law school and that perhaps I should think about doing my postgraduate work in something else, and they would be glad to refund the tuition that I had paid. And so, as I remember that's the last time I was ever in the dean's office. I refused that kind offer. The other young woman in fact got married after our second year and finished her education at the University of California in Los Angeles but never practiced law, and as a matter of fact never took the bar exam. She became a kindergarten teacher and worked at that until she retired. She had married a man who was a, ended up his profession was, he was a music professor and had gotten his doctorate degree at Stanford and ended up teaching at the college in California.

But the, and it was amusing because we were the only two women. The professors walked in and said, "Good morning gentlemen," because they had always said, "Good morning gentlemen." And when we reached such, what they considered rather I guess, that the professor of the criminal law had, before we started that course, had talked to Charlotte and myself and said there were some rather unpleasant cases in criminal law and he would understand thoroughly if we were excused. We could be excused on certain days when there would be discussions of those cases, and we didn't take advantage of that either. Well you can imagine, you know.

And first of all, the population, at the time I prepared that talk I got the information, there were very, the percentage of women in law school was very small. And the, it sort of carried over to the percentage of women being in the judiciary or practicing law, you know, and of course that has changed dramatically as you probably know. I think fifty percent at least of the vast majority of law schools now are women, and certainly women are in every facet of the legal profession. And are, as a matter of fact, now gaining, you know, prestige and demonstrating their ability as CEOs of large corporations and so on. So quite a different, quite a different way.

And as a matter of fact, my father thought that was not a proper course of action for his daughter and told me that he would not send me to law school. I could go to any other graduate school but he would not finance my going to law school, and he didn't. The, he died at the beginning of my second year in law school but. So I got a job as a waitress in a restaurant to pay my way through law school and that shocked him, too, he didn't really approve of that. But my mother pointed out to him I learned later, what did you expect her to do, I mean what talents does she have? She rides a horse very well and she could drive a car. Neither of which was probably going to make enough money. So, anyway, but it ended up (*unintelligible phrase*), but he did not, he did not pay for my law school because he thought it was not a proper profession for a young lady. And there have been times I've agreed with him. But you were right, it probably isn't.

GB: Now besides the aforementioned exception your professor was willing to make for you, did you encounter any difficulties in the classroom in grading or in discussions, that you were treated with less respect?

CG: Absolutely not, absolutely not.

GB: Well that's good.

CG: Not among the other students, you know, which were of course far and away predominantly male. But, or you know, they treat-, you know, there was no discriminatory. In retrospect, as a matter of fact, it didn't occur to Charlotte and myself when the professor walked in and said, "Good morning gentlemen," to even pay any attention to it. You know, in retrospect, I mean, I doubt that young women in law school would tolerate that now.

GB: I don't think it would last very long, yeah. So tell me, were there any other differences, were there a difference in the method of teaching law back then, a philosophical difference?

CG: I think not. The, you know, the case book method has been the method of teaching law in law schools I think ever since they've had law schools in America, you know. And, you know, the only difference in the curriculum, what you had was set curriculum of, you did not have an opportunity of, a choice in the curriculum that was offered. And it was of course a very solid one and when they're teaching law schools but presently in law schools you can avoid some of the substantive law courses. And they, but there they had a very set, and I think that was, that was true of law schools throughout the nation at that time.

GB: I see, right. So where did you go after law school?

CG: After law school initially for about a year I worked as a title insurance attorney, and then because I was quite young and I had never traveled extensively or, you know, I'd gone to school all the time, I decided to sort of see what America was like. And I really wanted to extend that into Europe but my, I have four older, I have four older brothers and older sister, my older brothers could not, they, I couldn't go to Europe by myself. But I traveled around the United States and I had lived in the south for a while and I worked as a legal secretary, as a medical secretary, and for a while worked as a magistrate for the court, the federal court system. And I spent several years doing that, about two or three years and it was very enjoyable. And don't worry, my mother and my family knew where I was all the time.

And then I went to San Francisco, I took the California bar, and practiced in San Francisco until we got married in San Francisco, acquired our son in San Francisco. And my husband, who was a graduate of the University of California at (*name*) in Berkeley, was practicing with a different firm. I practiced with Melvin Dodd for ten years, and doing plaintiffs personal injury work, and at that time I was the only woman lawyer in San Francisco that was doing trial work. His attitude, too, was that it didn't matter if you were male or female or black, white or yellow or polka dot, if you were a lawyer, you were a lawyer and I learned a great deal from him. And then Harry decided that he wanted to, he really didn't want to talk to clients for the next sixty years. What he always wanted to do was teach in a law school so he got a teaching fellowship to the University of Virginia to get a master's degree because he felt he should get back in academia because he had graduated ten years or so before, twelve years, and had been practicing law in San Francisco. He too did trial work but the, a great deal of criminal defense work. And so we went to the University of Virginia and we spent two summers and one whole year there.

GB: And when was this, what was the time frame here?

CG: This was in 1962 I think, '61 or '2, (*unintelligible word*). The University of Maine was just starting their law school, they hadn't had one under the auspices of the university since the First World War. At that time the law school had been located in Orono, and so they decided to start a law school and locate it in Portland because obviously Portland was becoming a center and I think the lawyers that are (*unintelligible phrase*) the legal profession had a great deal to do with that. And Ed Godfrey was hired as the first dean and he hired Harry as his first faculty member and we came to Maine, and that's where we've been (*unintelligible phrase*). So our child Max was very young and there wasn't the, the child care available in Portland at that time so I didn't practice until he was, again, until he was about fourteen. Then I started my own practice, and then I began to take in associates and other lawyers and I practiced for, here in Portland, for about ten or twelve years and then I was appointed to the Supreme Court.

GB: All right, all right, let's back up for a second. Let's talk about the law school a little bit. So you and your husband were fairly involved in the early days of the University of Maine Law School in Portland. Well first off, how big was it when you came in?

CG: Well I think, you know, there had been not a certified a law school but something called the Portland Law School. They had a few students and when the university established their law school they took those students, and I've forgotten how many, there weren't, you know, there weren't very many. And it gradually of course increased and I think now there, I just got a letter from the dean the other day, of the law school, I think they have accepted like ninety eight, ninety five for their incoming class for this year. And that's about what they want because it, they can't accommodate any, you know, much (*unintelligible phrase*). So it gradually grew. And the, I think it is well recognized in the legal profession as being an excellent small law school, of course and they intend to not expand, you know. That's all the plus factors when having a small student body that is taught by professors instead of assistants or instead of, you know. There's much to be said for it, so I think it is, it is well recognized as a really an excellent law school.

GB: Well, I think I'd agree there, I think it has a good reputation in the public.

CG: Right, and you know throughout the state of Maine there are a number of law school graduates in very prestigious positions, I mean, now because it has been in existence for a long period.

GB: All right, okay, so you mentioned Ed Godfrey and who else did you know who was associated with the law school at that time?

CG: Well, of course I, at that, I knew all the professors at the law school and their faculty gradually expanded, too. I think initially they had, Don Garbrecht who died very young was the librarian. But also the retired librarian from Harvard came up I think for the first two or three years to kind of get the library going, although Don had a, was a lawyer, and had a graduate degree as well in library science, you know. And there was Harry and I think no more than like

two or three other professors, and of course Dean Godfrey taught as well, as the deans usually do, at least one course, you know, they teach a course. And that gradually expanded. I think Judy Potter who is still with the law school was the first woman that they hired. They now have a number of women professors, as well as the dean is a woman.

And so, no, I have, I have kept in pretty close touch with the law school one because I think it is a tremendous addition to the community and, two, just because of my feelings about Harry having taught there, you know. And a couple of times I have taught, you know, as a, not as a member of the faculty but they bring in to teach courses every once in a while, you know, a practicing lawyer, and or one that is a lawyer, and I've done that several times. Then Harry was prone to have coronaries at a very young age and they seemed to be always in March, and I had taken over his courses when he was unable to continue with them for a period of time. So I had, I feel a very close relationship.

There is a, on Harry's death I founded a memorial fund for him for scholarship for students who are, that, because he was very sympathetic to students that were married and had young children and were having a tough time getting through. You know, meeting the expenses of law school, so that scholarship is directed toward that (*unintelligible word*). Recently one of the classes established a fund in the name of Harry and myself to assist professors, you know, to do additional research and so forth and I contributed to that as well. So I feel a very close alliance with that law school, as well as I do with my own but the, the, because of, just kind of the personal attachment to both of them.

GB: I see, all right, now when did you say you started your private practice?

CG: I think I was admitted to the bar, I think it was 1969 and I don't, I really didn't probably not until '70 or '71 actually begin to start practicing.

GB: And what kind of law were you practicing?

CG: General practice.

GB: Okay, okay. And did you know a lot of the lawyers in the Portland community when you were practicing?

CG: Of course.

GB: Who were, who were some that stick out in your mind, some important lawyers at that time?

CG: Well some of them are still, you know, very important lawyers like Ralph Lancaster at (*unintelligible phrase*), and the, and Roger Putman and, you know, you get to, over the period of time there are just too many of them to name, you know, and not only within Portland but of course within the state. You know, there are not a lot of lawyers in the state when you compare it to something like California where they have like a hundred and eighty thousand. So you get to know all of them pretty well. Now that diminished (*unintelligible word*) when I was

appointed to the bench and no longer practicing. Then that, it decreases the number that you get, new ones you get to know. So, but inevitably in a practice you encounter, because my practice wasn't confined, you know, my clients weren't just confined to the city of Portland and necessarily you encountered then lawyers all over the state.

GB: I see. Now did your perspective on law change when you became a judge?

CG: Well it's quite different, you know, when you're a lawyer you're an advocate, when you're a judge you are not. The, so it's quite different and it's, yes, of course the perspective is very different. As I say, you're no longer an advocate for a client, you are impartially making a decision on consideration of both, of all sides, and the, so it's very different.

GB: I see. Now, I'm going to change gears here, when and how were you involved with the Model Cities program, how did that come about?

CG: Well, very interesting because I certainly wasn't practicing then. It was 1967 so Max was eight years old, was going to be eight years old in the fall. I got a call from Barney Shur who was the corporate counsel. He was counsel for the city of Portland as well as acting city manager at that time, asking if I would come in and talk to him and I did. I knew him as a friend and, I'd met him sort of and knew him, and he explained that finally the city council had decided that maybe they'd better make a application to become a model city. Now that time, I can't remember if this, it seemed like it was like two months, no more than three. The legislation had been enacted like in '65 or '66 and here it was, you know, '67, but they decided to put forth that effort, and would I undertake to do that application. And so I said that I would, very interesting experience.

So the, in the course of the, the, I got a copy of the legislation and they had guidelines and probably, and Barney Shur told me that I had absolutely carte blanche, that I could ask anything of all the city departments. I could put this together any way I wanted, and he would stand staunchly behind me. So I decided, the city council really was the one that designated the area that would be involved. There were certain guidelines for that as well, certain population, you know, the whole thing, and the federal guidelines. So I decided in a brief period of time that I really had to prepare this that I had to involve as many, that, and to make it the most appealing I had to really involve the people in the city of Portland.

And I set about it and that was a very interesting experience. The people were very responsive and of course you had to pre-, the city council was kind of shocked because they were not accustomed to having welfare mothers, taxi drivers and everybody else come into city hall and meeting with lawyers and architects and bankers, hospital directors, all those sorts of things. [*Vacuum cleaner running near recorder - difficult to hear speakers.*] Barney stood staunchly behind me on this, and this result-, and I think it, I think it summarized very well, Greg, the, a lot of people were involved in this. Instead of using consultants, and I just noticed when I, and I think this, Barney's letter when we submitted that application probably summarizes it very well. And I will, I will read it because -

GB: Sure, well, before you do that let me flip the tape over.

End of Side A, Tape One
Side B, Tape One

GB: All right, go ahead.

CG: The letter is dated May the 1st of 1967, and it's directed to Dr. Robert Weaver who was the secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D.C., and written by Barnard I. Shur who was corporation counsel and the acting city manager through the preparation of this whole thing.

It said, "Dear Mr. Weaver, never in the history of Portland and I suspect in the recent history of urban America have the citizens of a community and the professionals in its public and private agencies joined in such a concerted, intensive and frank discussion of the problems which beset its residential neighborhoods and the development of innovative pathways to the permanent solution of these problems. The attached application for a grant to plan a comprehensive city demonstration program under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 represents the fruits of these discussions. The application has been prepared in conformance with the program guide of the Model Neighborhoods and Demonstration Cities.

The proposed model neighborhood is a historic residential area of some nineteen thousand people bounded on the sides by the waters of the Casco Bay, on the third side by a new interstate highway and a cross town arterial highway now under construction, and on the final side by the boundaries of the central business district. It contains both the serious problems of the people and properties with which the program is designed to deal, and also the potential strengths which can make it a model neighborhood. We are prepared to discuss this application with you or submit any further documentation that may be needed. We are most anxious to submit an oral presentation summarizing the application and to discuss its essential features with members of your review staff at an early opportunity. We will look forward to your suggestions in how this may be arranged. Sincerely yours, Barney Shur."

And as I said, I think that typifies, because we invol--, I involved thousands, literally thousands of people in evolving what the people felt was needed and how, what they felt should be done about it. And this of necessity required not just talking to bankers and architects and, but talking to all the people. And this meant AFDC mothers, waitresses, bartenders, people that lived, you know, taxi cab drivers, people that lived in the neighborhood. And it was an extremely interesting experience. And I thought it came out with an extremely interesting proposal, and we stressed the fact of the number of people that had been involved and the huge variety of the backgrounds and so forth of these people. And I felt very definitely that this was one of the primary reasons that, because it hadn't been just an application written by consultants who came in and were paid to do that, but by the, it really had been written by the people themselves. And I felt that was the primary reason that we got designated as a Model Cities and was being, was able to be implemented very successfully after it was designated the Model Cities.

And I can say without fear of contradiction, it turned this city around. The, when I first came to Portland I thought I'd never seen such a dirty little city in my life. And it was, as anyone that,

you know, it was, it was, there was no such thing as public pick up of garbage, there was sidewalks and streets and the sewer system and everything was deteriorating. The people themselves were feeling sort of hopeless about the whole thing, housing was terrible, the schools were having problems, the, and it, and as a result of this program of course, literally millions of dollars poured into this city and with it, and the people were so eager. The reason I was able to get people to participate, all walks of life, they were so eager to have the city renew itself, to assist in any kind of planning that would bring that about. So they were very cooperative. They were, they attended meetings, you know, we had meetings all day long and into the night and people came without, you know, expressed themselves very frankly, very frank discussions, and it was a, really a marvelous experience. And they got, and it became a model city and as I say the city received, as I say, without any hesitation I would say was, has come into being primarily because Portland in 1967 became a model city.

GB: And wasn't a lot of the activity in the Model Cities done actually in this area of Portland around the west end?

CG: Well, it's because of the historic area that has remained the historic area, but believe me, it encompassed, you know, you, there's maps in here of what it encompassed. And they had terrible tenement houses in this, old warehouses in this area. They had, you know, at that time the whole sewer system dumped into the ocean. And the, so it was, because it had so many, architecturally it had buildings that were worth saving. The, and because of its close, close to downtown and, you know, the peninsula itself sort of divides the rest of the city. And this being one of the oldest parts of the city, the council decided this was the area and it had within it all the, you know, as I say the tenements, the poverty, the whole thing that was required if you were going to designate a poor, a model, a section of your city as model city. They had population restrictions on it, you couldn't, you know, designate New York City as a model city, (*unintelligible word*). So they had certain other guidelines that the, for example a city council within, or whoever were the legislative enacting bodies of the city, would have to (*unintelligible word*) what portion of their city that would fit within this. That they could really, feeling I'm sure congress feeling, and rightfully so, that if you completely renew, renovate, everything, a portion of the city, get your people involved in that and see it happen, it's going to go up through the rest of the city, you know. It's contagious, it's just like, you know, people that, in a neighborhood where everybody keeps their lawn nice and their houses painted and the tendency is you do too, you know, you do that too. A, sort of a subtle peer pressure. And in fact that's what worked, that's what happened. But it was a very interesting experience.

And that I think was the first time that I met Senator Muskie personally because I went into Washington, D.C. to-. The response to Mr. Shur, to Barney Shur's letter was yes, you know, we like, and Senator Smith was the other senator at that time who wanted to have an oral presentation. But primarily because of Senator Muskie. I'm sure he was at least a cosponsor of this bill and his tremendous interest of course in it, was not just as a cursory yeah, come in and tell us about it, you know, but a vital, vital interest in what. Ed had an oral presentation so that he could understand, he got a copy of it but, you know, what it, and the feeling of myself and I've forgotten who else went with me. I think the chairman of the city council probably and Mr. Shur, you know, I really can't remember, Greg. And made a presentation to him, and that's where I first met Don Nicolls [*sic* Nicoll]. And so the, it was fortunately selected as a model

city.

GB: Okay, so about this trip where you met Ed Muskie, how much contact did you actually have with him when you first met him?

CG: Oh, we were in his office, and I think we must have spent the good portion of a day. It was not, you know, in and out kind of. He may have had to go into the senate and vote or something, you know, briefly, and that Don Nicoll then, you know, would, might ask questions and so forth so he could fill the senator in. But as I remember, and Don probably has a clearer recollection of that than I, I think we spent the better portion of a day with him. And he was very gracious, very interested, and so no, there was no feeling that, of an in and out, you know. I have got ten minutes here, tell me about it. And I think it's, in retros-, you know, it's such a (*unintelligible word*), Greg, in observing him and primarily had the opportunity to do so, you know, when actually he was retired and had come back and began to be so involved in assisting, in raising funds for legal services for people that couldn't afford it. Typical of his personality and his demeanor, this feeling of not, I am intensely interested, I'm not, this is, give me five minutes and tell me all about it at all. Very gracious, very open, very responsive, very interesting man. As of course anybody that knows his career knows, you know. Intensely interesting career.

GB: And that came through immediately in his demeanor and his personality when you met him?

CG: Oh of course, oh of course, he had a very, very charismatic personality I think, projected himself very well as being, you know, the graciousness, the friendliness and the warmth, and the interest.

GB: Did you have any other encounters with him over the years?

CG: Not really. Before this as I said, and I can't remember, because he, it was sometime. He had, I had been called by his office to make, he was doing, an article was being done on clean air and he was a great proponent of clean air and clean rivers, and clean environment as well, and I think was in the very early sixties, not too long, you know, I really can't remember. But really then my contact with him was, you know, was, while he was in Washington, D.C., was really confined to the Model Cities. And had no other really contact with him until as I say he had retired as secretary of state really and was, became very involved in raising funds for legal services for the poor and I was participating in that as well so had an opportunity to observe him. But that was the limits of my contacts with him.

GB: Were you a supporter of Muskie?

CG: Yes, very definitely.

GB: So you were a Muskie Republican?

CG: (*Unintelligible phrase*). See, you're not supposed to know how I vote, it does away with

the secret, but yes, I did support him, yes I did.

GB: All right, all right, okay, back to the Model Cities, I'll return to a couple things you mentioned about Muskie but I'd like to talk about this Model Cities a little bit more. Is all of this application materials?

CG: Yes, it is.

GB: Wow, just to put it on the record for anyone reading the transcript, this is about a two inch thick binder filled with must be hundreds of pages.

CG: Under the guidelines it had to cover a number of things. The purpose of the Model Cities program was not to just build buildings. It was, as I said, not addressed to sticks and stones. It was addressed to improving the life of people that lived there, and of course, so it wasn't just let's go in and build some buildings at all; quite the contrary. So as a result, Greg, it had to, it had to cover by their outlines practically every facet of the life of a person living, you know, anyplace. You had to talk about housing supplies, choice, public facilities, health facilities, education services, crime reduction, recreational and cultural services, social services and welfare assistance, employment, relocation design, preservation, citizen participation, new technology, consistency of laws, private initiative and enterprise, consistency with comprehensive planning, and a cost benefit analysis. Now, really they were, as I say, they were trying to cover every facet of an individual's life that lived within that community.

The, and be sure that their ordinances and state laws and so forth would be so that you wouldn't encounter problems in implementing your program, or certainly they could be reduced and of course then you had to do a cost benefit analysis of the whole thing. So, the, yes it was comprehensive because this meant, you know, when you were thinking one of the reasons this area was selected of course was, as I said, for preservation. It had many beautiful old historic buildings in it, and that were not deteriorated to the point but what they could be preserved. And the employment certainly was a factor to consider, you know, social services and welfare, education, health services, the whole thing. And as well as the environment in which they lived, you know, you live. So it was as I say truly directed to making people's life better, to, so that they would find pleasure in living where they lived and that would meet their needs. Very interesting program, very, very imaginative program to be initiated by congress, really.

GB: Well I don't think we've had anything like it before or since.

CG: No.

GB: And now do I understand correctly that with the application you had not only to spell out the preexisting conditions but also propose how you would use the money?

CG: Absolutely, absolutely, how you're going to use the money and who would be involved in the use of the money. And the theory was you kept, you kept the people that lived in the community in continuing involvement and the implementation of the program, and in fact that worked, it did. So very, as I say, very challenging, imaginative program, it really was.

GB: So, did you maintain an involvement or at least an interest in the program through its implementation?

CG: Well, I did in the first, it so happened at that time I, that, Harry had received a- grant to teach in Czechoslovak-, in Yugoslavia, to teach law in Yugoslavia, and the, I think we've got to back up a little bit. I think it was approved like in the latter part of '68 or very early '69, I've kind of forgotten, and I think it was sort of like December of '68 or maybe early '69. In any event, Harry had received a grant for that fall for a year's leave of absence from the law school and teach law in Yugoslavia, and of course Max and I intended to go. So I had not intended at all to go to, although I'd been asked by the city council and by Barney to continue to direct the implementation I knew I was going to be gone, you know, I was sure I was going to be gone. Well it so happened, and I thought I would be gone for a year and it just wasn't appropriate to undertake, you know, such a thing. It so happened that March, Harry had a massive, his first massive coronary and so I, and his cardiologist did not want him to, in the year of '69-'70 to be in Yugoslavia. So I was around it ended up.

But in the interim I had recommended the young man who had been the assistant city manager as one that would be, that they should consider to take over the directorship of this. And he did, they did and he did, and then I, but I then worked with it for the first about year I think, not as a director but as an assistant director. And, because again Harry's grant, they delayed it for a year and I thought well, you know, I'll be here in '69 but I won't be here in '70, (*unintelligible phrase*). So I said that I would be the assistant director for, you know, for the '69 I think it, what it worked out it was '69, finish up that year. And the, but it so happened, and I, that's all I did, I'm sure it was only there a year, maybe a little bit over. So what happened, Harry had another coronary in March of '70 and we never did get to Yugoslavia. But the, I can't remember for sure but I think that I, the program was well launched and well under way. This, the, done that first year, you know, it was, and I had gotten admitted to the bar in that, in '69, and I intended to start building a practice again.

GB: I see. With whom were you working when you were the assistant director, who was the director at that time?

CG: I can't remember his name. You shouldn't have asked. I can't remember his name. But he was the assistant, he was, he had come in as the assistant city manager. Now, obviously during the period that, I think by the time, I think, I know by the time that actually, the grant, you know, the, we were, the city of Portland was awarded a Model Cities. John Menario became, Barney Shur had all through this period of time of application and so forth been the acting city manager. But John Menario became the city manager. But even during the period of the application there had been this assistant city manager that even when Barney was the acting city manager. Because he was more mature about it, this assistant city manager had been through the period that I was putting together this application and had helped in it, because all the departments of the city, their planning department, their urban renewal dep-, all their departments had been instructed by Barney to give full cooperation to me. And I was dependent on them for, for what the conditions were then, what they were doing, the whole thing. They all became very excited and interested in this, of course, they were as thrilled about the possibility

as the other people in the community, and so they were most cooperative. So he became, this young man that was the assistant city manager whose name I cannot remember became the director. And he remained the director and he got a job maybe after the second year, I've kind of forgotten, as a city manager in some city maybe in the mid west or someplace. Then I think Jadine O'Brien became the director and Jadine probably knows the sequence of this better than all of us.

GB: In fact she may have told me the sequence of it and it may have slipped my mind, that's very possible. All right, so in the early days was the program instituted very smoothly? You say you had the support of city administrators so did it go smoothly?

CG: It did, it did, and I, you know, it wasn't without bumps and without discussions and without, because that was the very purpose of the thing. But no, I think the whole program went really very smoothly. The people felt that it was theirs, and this included the departments of the city, and it included the city council. I mean, they felt it was theirs, you know. Not unlike some times that recently our city has gotten into a little trouble with, you know. People saying well, you gave this to us a *fait accompli*, you didn't ask us to live here, you know, this neighborhood, whether we wanted that apartment house or whether we wanted the Civic Center down around Marginal Way, or you know. Very, very important I think, and fortunately as I say in the application, in putting it in, the whole process they had to be involved, thoroughly involved so they felt it was theirs, and that certainly helped it go smoothly. It wasn't this, first time we've ever heard about this, you know, that inevitably arises if the, in any program of scope within city government if they don't share it with the people that are involved from the beginning and let them feel they're participating in the final (*unintelligible word*).

GB: Now were there any major obstacles, any roadblocks you hit that are worth mentioning?

CG: Well there were some that we, we attempted to get, I attempted to get the, without, to include in the application that I didn't get any cooperation on. I remember one very well. I proposed to insurance companies that they started, within this project, that they have a stay well program that, rather than having, that would affect just the people within this project. Rather than having health insurance pay when you're in the hospital and you need all kinds of care, that health insurance should cover people to prevent serious illnesses. And they said, "Get lost, we don't think that's a good idea at all." And despite the ardent plea, you know, if you have, if a doctor has someone come who is overweight, smokes three pack of cigarettes a day, has high blood pressure, you can bet that there's going to be problems. Now instead of waiting until they have a stroke or until something terrible happens, or they have a severe coronary or something else, why not put them in the hospital, put them on a diet, you know, and at that point prevent this. They said, "You're out of your mind," you know. So, and I still think it was a terrific idea, and I still think it's a good idea, but I remember that very well.

I don't remember any other major thing that I would like to have included, because at that time health insurance of course was a big issue as well, I mean as it's continued to be. That the medical care of people who could not afford and to not have health insurance. We involved the hospitals tremendously as far as setting up of clinics and making it easier for people to get through clinics. But it didn't answer the basic problem of health insurance, you know, which we

still have. And, but that, that is, that's really about the only non-cooperative group I encountered. And you, in the Model Cities application the health insurance was not addressed, we couldn't do anything with it, you know. So, but the health care as far as clinics within the hospitals, and Maine Medical and Mercy Hospital, you know, which were within the Model Cities area were most cooperative.

GB: Did you run into anyone, individuals or groups, who were just opposed to the project, didn't think it was a good idea?

CG: Well, at time, in the beginning there had been one or two on the city council, that was their attitude. I think it had taken a hard sell job by somebody, because as I say, they put it off to the last minute, you know. The other cities, as soon as this legislation came out of congress they started working on their applications because there was a deadline. And the, and there couldn't have been, I've forgotten whether it was two or three months before the deadline, before the city council finally decided they, they might tolerate a little federal funds coming in here. But as I say, that was not the entire city council. There were one or two rather interesting characters on the city council at that time that felt that any federal money was, meant that the feds would be right here telling you how to live with your life and it was intolerable, you know. So obviously the cities, all the cities, had been made aware and certainly, I'm sure all the cities in the state of Maine because of Muskie had been made aware that, of this Model Cities program.

And they, I don't know who finally convinced that council that they should make an application, but as it proceeded one of them held out, he used to be on the city council, a man by the name of [Popkins] Pop Zakarian who had a linoleum store down here on Center Street who was opposed to almost everything. But even, by the time we finished it up and the, this, the whole city council had to approve the application; we had even brought Pop Zakarian around. He held out almost to the last, and I remember having meetings in the council chambers at night, they used them once a month or once a week or whatever, he almost died. Absolutely, you would have thought they all came in with diphtheria and small pox, into his council chambers. Because meeting areas, you know, were kind of hard to come by and depending on sizes of groups and times of days and everything else, and Barney Shur had said certainly I could use that council chambers and so I did. But as I say, it ended up that by the time they had to agree, they agreed unanimously to, on the application and so on.

GB: You only had a couple months to put it together?

CG: Yes.

GB: Wow, so that must have been your full time job I'd imagine for that time?

CG: It was, of course it was, of course it was.

GB: Mad rush to put it together.

CG: Well, you know, of course it was.

GB: Wow. Now, did, at any step in this process did you have any contact with the people from the Lewiston Model Cities program?

CG: No. I was aware that they, you know, I was aware. This lady didn't have time to worry about Lewiston. I was aware that Lewiston was the only other city in Maine that was putting in an application. The, and I don't know when Lewiston started theirs, you know, I was aware that they had, that they were interested and that they were putting together an application and that was it. But other than that, no, there was no, and they probably didn't have time either, you know, there was no back and forth on this at all. And in addition to which you're dealing with two entirely different kinds of communities to a great extent with different kinds, some very common and (*unintelligible phrase*) of, problems that were common to both of them but some that were not at all, you know. So, no, there was no interaction between the two.

GB: Now the after effects of the Model Cities beyond the immediate purpose of improving people's quality of life, do you think it had a lasting perhaps economic impact, spurred economic growth?

CG: I've already said, Greg, I thought it turned the city around. What you see today one of the primary reasons is because of that Model Cities program. And I think now the city of Portland is really a very intriguing and wonderful small city. But it, it was not in the '60's and the, so as I say, there's, I'm absolutely convinced and I think a number of people that lived through this, you know, that have lived in the city their whole life and are aware of what it was before would agree. It absolutely was the turning point of this city and what it is today is largely due to it getting this Model Cities grant.

GB: What was the economy of Portland like in the '60's prior to Model Cities?

CG: Well, they had a high unemployment, they had a large number, they had, still had, even at that time, they had a good per-, a large number of the percentage of the population was over sixty five. As compared to other cities through the country, you know, a proportional part, percentage of the population, it continues so. They, as I say, their structure, their streets, their sidewalks, their, many of their buildings were in desperate condition, their sewage system was deplorable, dumped into the ocean and dumped into Back Bay as you know as well, and that area. Their buildings were decaying, there had, the very attitude on the council that had prompted the tearing down of Union Station and putting in that nondescript shopping area was, seemed to be governing the city. That no appreciation of the architectural beauty of the city, what was there and what should be preserved and what should be restored. They sort of, you know, knock it all down and put in a on-street par-, you know, pavement so people would have place to park. And they, not receptive, not imaginative, and not appreciative of, at least the ones that seemed to be running the city. And the attitude of the people was, well you can't fight city hall, you know, nobody knows what they're doing and (*unintelligible phrase*), and so, you know, what do you do?

The remark that was made when I first embarked on this by a man who was very familiar with the state of Maine and with the city of Portland. He said, "You know it's very interesting because," and it's true, you know, like ninety-eight percent of the people that live in the state of

Maine are of western European descent. Didn't have the problem of racial riots and all of this sort of thing and this. You know, he said, this man said to me, "You know, there, because ninety-eight percent of the people of this, the population in this state are of western European descent. We don't hate our blacks or so on, but we hate our poor. And that was true, we hated our poor." And it was clearly demonstrated by housing, by any facilities offered to them, by any kind of voice in, unthought of, any kind of voice in the government, by the way their children were treated in schools. It was, and it was true. And that (*unintelligible phrase*), but it slowly changed and for a number of years after that Model Cities program was complete we implemented. We'd have, people approached me that I couldn't begin, I'm not very good at remember names, and who had been AFDC mothers, who had been single parents on welfare, who had as a result of this whole thing gotten jobs. There was something else, you know, that somebody cared and that they had a voice in what was going to be done, can do marvelous things to people's lives as to what they feel is their potential.

There's, as I said, it was a great human experience, it really was. A great human experiment really and my feeling was, not familiar with all the applications clear across the country, but my feeling was that the very purpose that it had been enacted that it be a great human experiment was completely borne out by the city of Portland in its application and in its implementation of it. And that it really met the real goals of that legislation. And so, as I say, it had great, I think it was a very innovative, imaginative and challenging, and very human, caring sort of thing for congress. The people that sponsored that bill who obviously in my opinion this is what they wanted it to be, that on their part (*unintelligible phrase*) people like Senator Muskie.

GB: Wow, all right, now along the lines of the development of the city of Portland, correct me if I'm wrong, I think I remember you mentioning in passing a ways back that lawyers in Portland and the legal community have played a role in helping the city to develop. What did you mean by that, what kind of role have (*unintelligible phrase*)?

CG: Well, I think the, as far as the law school was concerned. And, you know, it is certainly, I think helps any city to have a university presence and to have graduate schools. I mean, this is a big drawing factor for a lot of people. A lot of businesses look at what sort of primary, secondary and college and post graduate facilities are available in the community, not only from the standpoint of labor that they be in, skilled labor and people with expertise, but standpoint of their own families and so on. And so I think a university is a great benefit to any community, and I think a graduate school such as the law school. And I'm sure that the lawyers in the city of Portland, when the discussion was opened up about the university starting the law school again, were using, exerting as much persuasion as they could that it be in Portland. That the Portland lawyers were, that it be a part of this what was then just a very kind of one building over there and has become the University of Southern Maine. So with the anticipation that that would expand, the University of Southern Maine would expand, instead of all the concentration in Orono, you know. And probably because the greater percentage of lawyers even then were down here, they prevailed.

GB: All right, I have a couple more things to ask you but first I'm going to switch tapes.

End of Side B, Tape One

Side A, Tape Two

GB: All right, we're now on tape two of the interview with Caroline Glassman. First off, the first thing I want to ask you is mostly out of curiosity, something you said near the beginning of the interview. Did you say that you had gone into law school when you were eighteen?

CG: Yes, I did say that.

GB: Did, had you finished your undergraduate work by then?

CG: Yes, I had but while I was at a one room school house. In my, they, in my primary school, I was the youngest of six children and have four older brothers and an older sister who was not quite two years older than I. She started school before I did which I felt was a definite discrimination. But she had to practice, and I'm sure this had a great deal to do with it, when she came home from school just show off what, everything she knew that I didn't. She would, you know, declare that we were going to have school and she would be the teacher and I would be the student. So as a result before I went to school I could read, write and do the alphabet and everything she knew. Which made it sort of easy, you know, to, so I skipped a, in the course of the eight grades I skipped about two or so grades and so I got through grade school when I was not, I think I was eleven. And it also was very interesting to be in a one room school house with all eight grades because you can't help but hear what's going on with everybody, pick up all kinds of information, you know, that is not within your grade. And so, yes, I, the, it ended up that I was just eighteen when I started law school.

GB: And how many years had you attended undergraduate school before that?

CG: Well, I'll tell you, at that time I could, you could get into law school with two years of undergraduate school and so the, you didn't have to have four years, and so I did. And that's the reason that, you know, about three weeks after I started law school I was eighteen years old.

GB: Oh, that's, that's quite extraordinary. All right. Because by the time you graduated law school probably was about the age most people start, so.

CG: Yeah, well that was really the reason that I felt that I wanted to travel around the country and see different things and different people. I had the, I'd always gone to school and I had always kind of been the youngest in classes always. You know, that one adjusts to but doesn't mean that you have emotionally grown up to that point, it kind of, you know.

GB: And finally I wanted to ask you about, you mentioned before yours and Ed Muskie's work with legal services for the poor.

CG: Actually, I was just a part of the large committees, you know, that were formed to address these issues. And of course always being very int-, as you know, when, intensely interested when congress allocated funds for what we know as the, like the Pine Tree Legal Services, services for those people who could not afford it. Well of course the overwhelming were, the variety of things that, that people needed help with. And then of course they began to cut the

funds and it was to fill that tremendous gap of course, the recognition of the need continuing. Never mind the money wasn't there, that Senator Muskie undertook to head up a whole, well, I think so that the whole state recognized the need and recognized something had to be done about it. And so I was just one of, you know, dozens across the state of lawyers that became involved in these committees.

GB: I see, and how were you involved, what were the actions of the committees, what did they actually do?

CG: Well, there was a whole, you know, kind of survey of what was needed to, with, we had some basic background experience with this with the Pine Tree. For example, Pine Tree (*unintelligible phrase*) the cutting funds and everything else had become, they couldn't take on family law matters, you know. And of course there was a build up of them at the clinic in the law school that had started for this. And that just the public service by lawyers, by the lawyers foundation that, and of, of, so it was trying to bring the whole kind of state together to address this in a number of ways. And each of us kind of contributed whatever we could in meetings and, you know, getting information that we felt was worthwhile.

And the whole, so that, I don't remember any great outstanding role I had at all, you know. I was of course intensely interested in this but, no, the leadership role was primarily really Ed Muskie. You know, that, who as you know was an excellent speaker and he didn't spare himself about publicly speaking throughout the state to make people aware of this. And the hope that the legislature might catch on.

GB: Did they, was there any legislation (*unintelligible word*)?

CG: I think they finally did, yes, they, but also recognizing that there had to be, you know, encouraging lawyers to give of their services for nothing. Which had, that had been in existence but to expand that, to get more and more lawyers involved, to make them recognized that they, that really was an obligation on their part to provide legal services for nothing for those people that could not afford to. To get them to, in terms of contributing to the lawyers foundation that would help with this. You know, all these many things, as I say, to kind of not only make the whole, the state, the non-lawyers aware of this, but the lawyers themselves, and the judiciary and everybody, of the tremendous need for this. And it wasn't something that could just be ignored, or figure well, if congress doesn't, you know, if we don't get the money from congress I guess we might just as well forget about that. That things could be done within the state. And he was very good at that sort of thing, and he was the big moving, inspiring force of it. And of course he was no longer a young man and it was, it was really self, I felt, a sacrifice on his part because it's exhausting to undertake a project like that and excuse me, to do all the speaking and traveling. And, and he, there wasn't a meeting that was called that he wasn't there, you know. That wasn't too inconvenient if you were spending the summer in southern Maine, pretty inconvenient if you're coming from Washington, D.C., you know, so it was a marvelous undertaking and certainly made a big difference, too.

GB: And this took place in the '80's?

CG: In the, actually in the, I think it began in the latter part of the ‘70’s, I’ve kind of forgotten. It must have been the latter part of the ‘70’s.

GB: And do you think since then the state has seen an increase in pro bono work under civic contributions?

CG: Oh, well, I don’t think there’s any question about it, I don’t think there’s any question. Yes.

GB: All right, well I am just about out of questions so do you have any final remarks you’d like to make, anything you’d like to add that we haven’t covered or that we have and you’d like to emphasize.

CG: I think we have covered everything that we can cover, and probably more.

GB: Right, all right, well thank you very much.

CG: You’re very welcome.

End of Interview